

## **CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITALS BENCHMARK INFORMATION**

### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

#### **LPS**

Refers to the Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act. This legislation, enacted in 1968, set up a process whereby civil commitments are subjected to periodic judicial review which attempts to balance individual rights with public safety.

#### **PATIENT POPULATIONS**

##### **In-Hospital Population**

Includes only those persons who are physically present in the hospital at a given time.

##### **In-Hospital Population Plus Short-Term Leave**

Includes persons physically present in the hospital plus those for whom beds are being held during short-term absences.

##### **Inpatient Population**

Includes persons physically present in the hospital, those for whom beds are being held during short-term absences, and those who are out to court.

#### **PATIENT MOVEMENTS**

##### **Direct Admissions**

Includes only those persons who became inpatients during the period. Persons transferred from another state hospital or returning to the hospital from any leave status are not considered direct admissions.

##### **Direct Discharges**

Includes only patients who were in the hospital or on leave at the time of discharge. Persons transferred to another state hospital are not considered direct discharges.

#### **LENGTH OF STAY**

##### **Days**

This counts the number of in-hospital days each client spends in the hospital after being admitted.

### **Mean Discharge Length of Stay (LOS)**

At the time of discharge, this is the average number of in-hospital days each patient spent in the hospital from which he or she was discharged.

## **FUNDING SOURCE**

### **County Billable**

Refers to clients for which a county is fiscally responsible, most of whom have been committed through the civil commitment process or are voluntarily admissions.

### **Non-Billable**

Refers to clients for which a county is not fiscally responsible, usually those committed after criminal proceedings.

## **DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES**

These categories reflect the classification structure presented in the Table of Contents of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed. (DSM-IV).

## **LEGAL CLASSES**

### **Conservatees**

Persons involuntarily committed for mental health treatment after having been found to be gravely and persistently disabled or dangerous (to themselves or others) as a result of a mental illness.

### **Voluntary LPS**

Persons who voluntarily commit themselves to mental health treatment institutions at county expense.

### **Other Involuntary LPS**

Persons involuntarily committed for mental health treatment evaluation, or after having been found to be gravely disabled or dangerous (to themselves or others) as a result of a mental illness.

### **Incompetent to Stand Trial (PC 1370)**

Persons accused of a crime but found incompetent to stand trial because of a mental disorder who are involuntarily committed for up to three years of treatment or until they are able to cooperate with their own defense.

### **Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (PC 1026)**

Persons found by the court to have committed a criminal act but also found to be not culpable because they were mentally ill (insane) at the time of the crime.

**Prisoner from the Department of Corrections (PC 2684)**

Persons from the Department of Corrections sent to a Department of Mental Health facility for treatment of a mental disorder and who are expected to be returned to the Department of Corrections.

**Mentally Disordered Offenders**

**PC 2960** - Prisoners from the Department of Corrections sent to a state hospital as a condition of their parole for treatment of their mental disorder.

**PC 2970** - Prisoners whose mental illness failed to clear up before the end of their parole and were transferred to the civil commitment process.

**Other Non-LPS**

All other patients whose mental health treatment resulted from involvement with the criminal justice system.